

1103. a. 2
A N
INQUIRY
INTO THE
MISCARRIAGES
OF THE
Last Four Years Reign.

WHEREIN

It appears by Sixty-five Articles, That a Scheme was laid to raise the Grandeur of *France* and *Spain*, break the Confederacy, make a Separate Peace, destroy the Establish'd Church, sink the Trade of the Nation, betray the Queen; and bring in the Pretender.

WITH

A Design to Reform the Army, by putting in *Irish* Officers, and for making private Leagues in order to hasten the intended Restauration.

AS ALSO,

Particulars relating to a Rebellion in *Scotland*, the encrease of Popery in *Ireland*, the Occasion of the Queen's Death, and the Discovery of an Immense Sum of Money taken out of the Treasury, not accounted for.

PRESENTED

To the FREEHOLDERS of *Great-Britain*, against the Election of a New Parliament.

London: Printed by R. Mathard near Fleetstreet.
For the Benefit of the Publick. Price 2 d.

W. Musgrave.



Gen
T
movin
bearin
vy-C
Hand
Princ
Th
their
the P
uous
cal G
ors f
Noth
just
The
tain'd
Marl
To
that
ment
upon
Rom
vaca
not
Gen
the
mies
com
stron
cren
Jam



Gentlemen Freeholders,

THERE is no need of a Preface or Dedication to adorn an Author's Works, where nothing but Truth that ought to be told is publish'd. Be not startled; it is no new thing if there appear in these moving Scenes the Portraiture of *French* and *Spanish* Agents, bearing the Character or Mark of *British* Senators and Privy-Counsellors, who are set forth as taking Pensions in one Hand, and with the others signing Treaties to betray their Prince and Country.

The beautiful Images shall appear first on the Theatre in their bright Dresses; and those are the former Ministry, and the Parliament that sat in their Time, who aspir'd after virtuous Fame, and were ambitious to pull down the Tyrannical Grandeur and Power of *France* and *Spain*. Those Patriots form'd in their Ideas Actions glorious to *Great-Britain*: Nothing suited their Genius more, than to settle in *Europe* a just Ballance, founded upon a Safe and General Peace. These were the Prizes they resolv'd to win, and had obtain'd them within one Point: Another Battle fought by *Marlborough* would have given them Possession of the Whole.

To prove this, it is but looking back to the Time when that Ministry and Parliament sat at the Helm of Government. Then the Establish'd Church of *England* was fixt as upon a Rock, and out of Danger of the violent Storms of *Romish* Malice, and the weak Efforts of *Schism*. Then the vacant Bishopricks were fill'd with pious and wise Prelates, not *False Brethren*, as Envy represented them: Then our Generals went out into the Field of Battle, and fairly bear the *French* back into their own Territories: Then the Enemies Fleet was lock'd up in secure Harbours, and durst not come out to engage the *British* Squadrons: Then many strong Holds surrender'd to the Confederate Forces at Discretion: Every Year the Cannon at the Tower and at *St. James's* proclaim'd good News. Then Queen *ANNE* of blessed

bleſſed Memory ſat Conqueror on the Throne like *Alexander* the Great, even tir'd with hearing the Tidings of honourable and happy Succeſſes. Then there was Peace at Home, and the *French* King ſuing for it from Abroad, on very diſhonourable Terms to himſelf, and as advantageous to all *Europe*.

Theſe are ſome few of the blooming Laurels the Nation was then crown'd with. Let the Enemies to that Adminiſtration deny it if they can.

I come now to draw the other Side of the Scene, and reſent the Landkips, where the ill-favour'd Images are ſet forth acting their Parts by the State.

Here the whole Hemisphere of the *British* Affairs is to be ſeen veil'd under the blackeſt Cloud; nor one bright Day to the People in *England* for the Four laſt Years. The Sun of Proſperity has ſhin'd very clear on the *French* and *Spaniſh* Horizon; their Vines and Figs have been ripen'd by the warm Beams ſent forth to them from the Senate-Houſe and Council-Chamber at *London*; our Cold and Darkneſs, and their Heat and Light proceeded from thence: This is no Faction; the Act is natural.

As often as I look'd into the late Adminiſtration, I ſaw few Publick Spirits moving abroad; yet I perceiv'd that every Senator and Miniſter of State ſhew'd an eager Deſire of Applauſe, and much Fear of any Diſappointment in his Character. This I thought was very odd, and a Diſguiſe too viſible to paſs off with a good Grace: For at the very Inſtant thoſe Men wanted to be rever'd, four to one voted for Schemes that had no Form or Comlineſs in them to be ador'd. Among the Crowd of Deſigns then carry'd forwards, one was to order the Duke of *Or--nd* not to fight the *French*, and the good Commons of *England* approv'd of it; and ſo did *Papiſts*, *Non-jurors*, *Jacobites*. They ſaid it was the true Way of working to humble the *Emperor*, the *Dutch*, and the *Hanoverians*; and the beſt Plot that ever was laid to raiſe the Grandeur of *France*, being in the *Pretender*, and extirpate the *Whigs* Root and Branch.

Had the *French* King writ with his own Hand a Letter to Her Maſteſty's Council, what he would have done for the ſaving of his Army and his Kingdom, he could not have had the Assurance without Bluſhing to aſk for more, than that the *Engliſh* Army ſhou'd draw off from the Confederate Troops, at the Moment when the other Generals ſaw an Advantage

entirely conquering him and his People. If that Blow had been given to *France*, here had been no more to be done, than drawing up Articles of a General Peace upon our own Terms, and sending them to *Paris* to be sign'd. But we, the mad People, sign'd the Peace *Lewis XIV* made and sent over to us.

The Election of a new Parliament is now coming on; an error committed at this time in the Choice of Member, may prove fatal, and cause a total Shipwreck of all that is call'd Liberty and Interest, which our Glorious Deliverer King *GEORGE* has so lately by a miraculous Providence rescued us out of.

The wise and faithful Subjects of *Greece*, and the Citizens of old *Rome*, were so very circumspect in giving their Voice for Rulers and Senators, that none would choose any Person who had once err'd in State-Politicks, tho' it was done Ignorantly or with a good Intent.

History tell us, that some have been sent into perpetual exile, only offering to speak on the Day of Election in the Field or in the City, in favour of a General or a Magistrate, who was but suspected to want Bravery or Conduct to fight, or Boldness to declare in the defence of Liberty.

Examples of this kind are common in ancient Records, and as so many beautiful Monuments, or Statues of Brals, or others to imitate and copy after.

If every Man, who is so happy as to have a Vote in the next Election, would show the same Zeal and Concern in his Choice for Members of Parliament, none but Senators so Wise and as Faithful as *Cato* would be sent up to meet the King at his first ascending the Throne in the House of Peers, or Prince whose Royal Heart is entirely in the Interest of his People.

The Noble *Grecians*, at the *Turks* coming before the City of *Constantinople* to besiege it, could not deliver themselves with more Eloquence and Strength of Argument, than these Gentlemen did upon the Declaration, *Spain* and the *West Indies* were to be given to the House of *Bourbon*.

The Speeches made upon this Occasion were not in themselves the less generous for the small Number, who then durst say, By that Treaty the Emperor, the Dutch and the Hanoverians were betray'd, the brave *Barcelonians* were to be sacrific'd, the Interest of the French Protestants given up, the Trade and Commerce to foreign Parts sunk and lost. In a Word, they knew that

that Treaty destroy'd at once all that *Great Britain* and her Allies had been fighting for above Twenty Years, with the Expence of a Hundred Millions of *English Money*, and a Sea of Christian Blood.

Here I must stay a while to draw a mournful Scene, and lead the Spectators into the Queen's Apartment, were they'll behold the sad Sight, and see that the Confusion and Treachery then acted in the State, and the Quarrels in the Privy Council, hasten'd the last Period of one of the most Religious, most Excellent, Charitable and Best Princes that ever wore the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, or sway'd the Royal Scepter. Thus on a sudden, by the ill Prospect of Affairs then presented to Her Majesty's View, she was taken with very violent Fits, that seiz'd on her Spirits and Nerves; so that she could not live three Months longer to see her self betray'd, and her Kingdoms involv'd in Civil War, and foreign Troops of several Nations and Languages coming over to engage in the grand Combat.

To prevent this, Her Majesty's Sacred Life fell as a Victim. For She is now stript into a naked Spirit, and set on shore in the invisible World, where that Divine Ray, I mean her Soul dwells in bright Regions of Lights and Glory, and is not to answer for the late base and felonious Treaty of Peace, or for any other Leagues, tho' sign'd by Her own Royal Hand. Others are to account for those Crimes to the King, and to the next Assembly of Parliament, if the Freeholders are careful in the Choice of worthy Members.

As the Change is happy to the Queen, by being releas'd from Sighs, Sorrow and Tears; so I am sure the Advantage is great to *Europe*, as being sav'd from the Ruin it was threaten'd with, and we have got a Vertuous, Powerful, Valiant and Wise King. And as this Glorious Monarch must from his very Essence be an Enemy to those, who by base Treaties gave away their Liberties and every thing that was dear to his Subjects; so at the same time he cannot but be the Patron, Friend and Protector, as well as Sovereign of all Men of Vertue, Truth and Innocency.

To shew in part what has been practis'd, or intended to be done, in the time of the late Administration, I shall borrow from an ingenious Author the following Allusion or Emblem, to give a lively Representation of it.

There now lies before me (says my Author) in the old Punic Language, a Description of the Review of the Captives who

march

arch'd by Scipio Africanus at the Taking of Carthage. A Carthaginian of Quality, who had given that Illustrious Roman Intelligence from time to time of what Steps they were making to their own Overtthrow, told him the Names of every Prisoner as he was d by, and a Secretary writ down the Notes as follows.

* These Two who are chain'd together, and asham'd to look at one another, are the Leaders of the two Parties in the Senate, whose Tryal for Superiority in Eloquence lost the first Election that favour'd the Romans.

* This is the Usurer who voted against Hannibal, upon Promise from the Romans of forming the Ground the City stood one after the Demolition,

* That's the Banker who bought the Bushel of Rings after the Battel of Cannæ. He voted against his Country, out of hopes of selling them to the Relations of the Romans, who wore them at a greater Price.

* That's the Gentleman who gave the first Vote against Hannibal.

* That Gentleman there telling the Mony to the Soldiers, who is to have all he has, does it only to have it for the time of Reckoning in Possession. Could he have parted with any Part of it Five Years ago, he might have prevented this.

* That's the Gentleman there that wonders at all about him, and seems so mightly astonish'd at every thing that pass'd, he has add'd from certain Lectures, and was only his Wife's Proxy. She speaks Latin finely.

There are many other things in the Panick, which I do not think it prudent to translate, particularly something about Funds and other dark Designs. The Manuscript has some Observations at the Bottom of it, which shews that the Town of Carthage neglected his own Trade, and while some few grew rich, by turning Mony into their own Banks, there was a false Appearance of Wealth within, but no Accretion of Riches from abroad. Such it has ever and will be, where it is not the Fashion for Men to value themselves for their Zeal to the Publick.

Article I. The first Step the Party made to bring themselves into Reputation, and into Places of Profit and Power, they sent out Tribes of Agents into every Quarter of Great Britain and Ireland, to make Proclamation, That the Church was in Danger under the former Ministry. Without that specious Pretence they could have done nothing, all their Plots would have prov'd abortive. For many Persons in these Nations, are like the Roman Catholicks in foreign Parts; whatever the crafty Jesuits and Monks, for their own
In-

Intereſt, tell them of Miracles, Pardons, Indulgences and Relicks, tho' never ſo abſurd and notorious againſt Religion, the Multitude receive all as ſo many Articles of Faith.

This apparently was the original Cauſe, that a Set of *English* Priests, who were never worthy the Name of Proſeſtant Divines, either with a View to bring in Popery, or to gain fat Benefices, they loudly proclaim'd abroad, That the Church was in Danger.

This Declaration of the ſubtil Priests took extraordinary well; the People thought the Cathedrals and Temples were reeling down, when no Finger touch'd them, or Eye envy'd their Proſperity. The two principal Agents employ'd in this notable Enterprize were Dr. S——— and Dr. W——— famous for their Zeal to the *Romans* and the Pretender. They were very ſerviceable in this cunning Deſign, to put the Nation at home into a Ferment, and *Europe* into Confuſion.

Art. II. The next Step the Party made, they employ'd ſeveral other Priests and Men of Letters to compoſe a Book in *Folio*, in order to prove Hereditary Right to be the ſtanding Creed of the *Britains*.

About this Time the Party alſo inſiſted, That the Church was independent of the Crown; and afterwards a Treatiſe was publiſh'd to prove that Doctrine, to the end that upon occasion they might again under Colour raiſe the Mob of their Side againſt our preſent King, if he ſhould ever come to Reign, and give them any Diſturbance in their wild Career.

Art. III. It diſcovers a great degeneracy in Nature, when Senators bow the Knee, and commit ſordid and baſe Actions to curry Favour with their Superiors for a little preſent Honour or Profit. The firſt Parliament that ſat at *Westminſter* upon the Change of the former Miniſtry, were after a little Acquaintance and Familiarity with the new Miniſtry, ſo very obliging to them, that no Lackeys could have been more obſervant than they: For whatever Schemes were laid or prepar'd in the Council-Chamber, they were approv'd of in the Houſe, and declar'd to be for the Honour and Advantage of the Nation, by frequent Addreſſes of Thanks to the Queen and ſometimes to the Miniſtry themſelves. Such Thanks and Addreſſes have been voted, when not one Member had ſeen the Draught, or knew what was the Particulars of it otherwiſe than by the common Report of the Court-Party who drew it up.

To instance in no more than the Treaty of Peace; as soon as ever it was thought of, or laid upon the Anvil, scarce any thing but Votes, Speeches, Addresses and Thanks from the House of Commons was cry'd about the Streets, *Of the Glorious, Safe, Honourable and Advantageous Peace in View*; and to be sure in the Middle or at the End of those Printed Papers, the Reader always found something of a Bite or Reflection upon the Duke of Marlborough, the former Ministry, or the whole Body of faithful Patriots, as *Men of Anti-Monarchical Principles, delighting in War, and the Ruin of their Country.*

Art. IV. Here enters in upon me a memorable Circumstance, which will stand upon Record in History till the *Axis* of the Universe comes to be unhing'd, and drops into its Original *Chaos*. The Model of the Peace made by the former Ministry in the Year 1709, which deserv'd all the Titles of good Fame and Glory, and was for the effectual pulling down of the Grandeur and Power of *France* and *Spain*, was by the late Administration, cast off for Waste Paper; and the new Scheme of Peace ador'd like a templing and beautiful Goddess; of whose Perfections they wanted nothing but the real and immediate Enjoyment.

But when the Treaty came to be look'd into, it prov'd in all its Forms like the fair Apples of *Sodom*, as soon as touch'd fall to Ashes, and leave a black Stain upon the Hands that gather them.

Art. V. The Pill which made the scandalous Peace last mention'd go off without Complaint, or a Sigh from the Patient, was the Gilding of it over in the Speeches and Votes with this Pretence, *A Peace must be had to save the Nation from being begger'd: There is no Money left to hold on the War any longer.*

When at the same time there were as many Taxes rais'd in the Three Sessions of that Parliament, after this Scheme was drawn up, as in any Three Years before during the War, when so many Victories crowded in upon us. One Remark more I shall make upon this Peace, The Queen at the first meeting of that Parliament, declar'd in Her Speech, *That no Peace could be Honourable, or Safe, till the entire Monarchy of Spain was restor'd to the House of Austria, and the Balance of Europe maintain'd.* Look into the late Peace, and see how this Declaration has been observ'd.

Art. VI.

Art. VI. Since I am upon this Subject, I shall produce a notable Stratagem made use of to stain the Character of one of our best and most faithful Allies: The House of Commons charg'd the *Dutch* with the Breach of their not sending out their *Quota* of Ships and Men.

That Vote was dash'd at once; for the States of *Holland*, in a Memorial prov'd the Charge to be false and unjust. However, the Vote was of use, it lubricated the Tongues of the Party, who made a loud Charm about it, and brought many Profelytes over to their Side. This was one Shift of a hundred to make the new Ministry and Parliament appear Lovely to the Face of the World.

Art. VII. *Achitophel* was a wise Politician; his Sagacity in State-Affairs scarce ever fail'd of Success, till he was outwitted by *Hushai*. This is a singular Instance of the superfine Subtilty of our late *Machiavels*. To set off the Actions of this Parliament, the Earl of *Godolphin*, the former Treasurer, was brought on the Stage, and in a full Audience charg'd with robbing the Exchequer of Thirty-five Millions Sterling. This large Bill of Reckoning was immediately reduc'd to Four Millions, and that Sum appear'd to have been chiefly laid out for publick Services upon emergent Occasions. This Vote struck at the entire Disgrace of that worthy Patriot, who had serv'd his Sovereign and his Country in two Reigns with an unweary'd Diligence.

Art. VIII. Man is become of late so degenerate, that when he sees a matchless Hero fight thro' flakes of Fire and streams of Blood, and performs unheard-of Exploits, he envies the Commander's Splendor and Glory, and sullies his great Actions with some little artful Invention: This brings in the Scenes of *Blenheim*, *Ramellies* and *Oudenard*, to blacken the Character of the *British* General, who gain'd those unparalleled Victories. The House of Commons arraign'd the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom they knew to be no Friend to *France*, or to their Proceedings: They charg'd that Duke with the Crimes of taking away the Soldiers daily Bread, and great Sums of the publick Money. The first Impeachment every private Centinel in *Flanders* prov'd to be unjust: and as to the last, the Two and a Half *per Cent.* was the Duke's own Perquisites, belonging to him as General of the Army.

Art. IX. 'Tis pity I am restrain'd for want of room, new Matter flows in upon me; very strange Scenes may be presented,

sentred, and here's one as black as any yet set forth ; That is, The House of Commons declaring the Lord *Townsend*, now one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be an Enemy to the Queen and Government, only for being so faithful to his Country in the last Reign. as to make a Treaty for securing a good Barrier to the States of *Holland*, and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*.

Art. X. I have seen a very pretty Device made by a *Turk*, who represents a *Bassa* kneeling before the *Grand Seignior*, to tell him, That the very declaring a War against the *Christians*, would be an effectual Victory gain'd over them. This Allusion very well comes in with the Gloss put upon all that was in Agitation at the Court of *Great-Britain*. The Parliament thank'd the Queen for the good Foundation of Trade, that was settled by the Peace, tho' there was nothing at all in it, but what their own vain Fancies imagin'd, or what they had a mind to make the People believe, to keep their Character in Reputation, and to fully the Beauty of those who laid their dark Practices open as plain as the *North Stars* appear in the Sky in a clear Night, when the *Moon* is first upon its Change.

Art. XI. Now I am upon drawing out Emblems, I'll tell of a Picture hung up in one of the Palaces of the old *Roman Emperours*. A *Senator* was represented Courting a very beautiful *German* for a Mistress, and settling upon her the greatest Part of his Inheritance, before he had ever obtain'd an Assurance of the last Favour.

This Moral of the Lady suits the Subtilty of the *French King's* acting with respect to *Dunkirk*: To draw us into the Snare, he Promis'd that Fort should be Demolish'd, without giving the least Intimation, that *Mardyke*, like the *Phenix*, was to be rais'd out of its Ruins; and made as good, or a better, Fortification and Harbour.

Art. XII. I can never introduce a better Pattern, than the Unjust Steward in the Gospel, who order'd his Lord's Debtors to write down speedily for himself, one Fifty Measures of Oil, and another Twenty Measures of Wear. Thus it was exactly with the late Ministry. To keep themselves in their Posts of Profit and Honour, they did not forget to diminish the Revenues of the Crown, and burden the Subject, by giving high Salaries and good Places to all their dear Friends in the House of *Commons*, and without Doors.

Art. XIII. To serve a Turn upon an extraordinary Occasion, a Plot was contriv'd never before invented in any Reign; and that was, To bring into the House of Peers in one Day Twelve new Lords: Without which wonderful Scheme several recent Exploits had been blown up in the very Embryo. The Majority of the House of Peers before that, and other such Promotions, were entirely in the Nation's Interest, and against having Spain and the *West-Indies* given up to the House of *Burbon*.

Art. XIV. I'll here use the Words of a Noble Peer, The Crown of Great-Britain (says he) *having drawn in the Catalans to declare for the House of Austria, and engag'd to secure and support those brave People, they were by the late Administration forsaken and given up to Destruction; that Lord might have said to be massacred.* For I look upon that Act as one of the most inhuman and barbarous that any Turk, Jew or Heathen ever committed.

Art. XV. From the Vigour of a true English Spirit, I cannot but set forth the extraordinary Zeal many Noble Lords in the House of Peers had for the Queen and the Nation's Safety; several of those great Heroes voted to have a Reward set upon the Pretender's Head. To suppress this their known Affection with a specious Pretence, one of Her Majesty's Privy Counsellors rose up and said, *It was a heinous Offence, and against the Principles of a Christian, to offer any such Reward.*

By that Expression it was plain the Honourable Lord thought, That the Pretender's single Life was of greater Value than Fifty Thousand innocent *Catalans*, whom he had occasion'd by his Counsel to fall a bloody Sacrifice to the Ambition of King *Philip*, who had no Right at all to the Crown of *Spain*.

Art. XVI. It would puzzle *Horace* and *Juvenal*, two of the greatest Satyrists of the Universe (if they were now living) to make just Reflections upon the ignoble Actions of the late Practitioners in the State Affairs. Those Princely Poets would find so much Change of Matter to go upon, that they could not well tell where to begin or where to end their Compositions. In the last Reign, about Four Thousand Pounds per *Ann* were constantly sent to the *Scots* Highlanders, tho' they were known to be for the most part, either rank Papists, or declar'd Jacobites. This was (as the Ministry then pretended) to keep those *Scots* quiet.

Art. XVI.

Art. XVII. Here I shall usher in a very notable Example what Respect was paid to the pretent King, when Elector of Hanover. On Monday the 12th of July last, a Writ was demanded by the Baron de Boetmar of the late Chancellor Hardcourt, for the Duke of Cambridge, now Prince of Wales, to come into Great Britain and sit in the House of Peers: That Minister of his Electoral Highness, who ask'd this Writ, was for no other Offence forbid the Court, and immediately departed for Hanover.

Art. XVIII. This Article will afford little Matter of Speculation than the preceding. Besides the Three disrespectful Letters sent to Hanover, which was Printed, the Government dispatch'd another still more reflecting upon that Royal Family: The Lord Bol——ke was thought to be the Penman of that last Letter, and of Two of the former. By these Steps, we see the Pains that were then taken to break off the Friendship between Great Britain and that Illustrious Family.

Art. XIX. I shall here introduce a Passage worthy the Remark of every true Britain. Some short Time before the Queen's Death, Sir Patrick Lawless, a Roman Catholick, who formerly was the Pretender's Minister at Madrid, had a private Audience of Her Majesty: This Audience gave just Grounds of Jealousy to the Nation, and occasion'd many Observations and Reflections among all Parties.

Art. XX. Now I am again to speak that a Peace was ended upon with France, in direct Violation of the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance. I shall here set it down *Verbatim*.

The Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance.

That none of the Parties shall make Peace without the consent of the other, nor before they have obtain'd a convenient Satisfaction for the Emperor, and a Security for the Dominions and Trade of the English and Dutch, and procur'd that the Crowns of France and Spain be never re-united under the same Prince; and that the French be never Masters of the Indies submitted to Spain; or that they be permitted to Trade in that Countrey directly or indirectly; nor before they have obtain'd for the English and Dutch those Rights and Privileges and Franchises for their Trade in Spain and the Mediterranean, which were enjoy'd under Charles II. by virtue of Treaties, Custom, or any other Title whatsoever.

Art. XXI. None who knows any thing of the Matter can doubt that the Conferences with the Allies were fairly carry'd on in every respect: This I am sure of, That what pass'd secretly

cretly between the Queen and the Confederates, was generally discover'd to *France*; so that the latter were treated by our Ministers as Enemies, and the *French* as Friends. What Answer can those Gentlemen give for this, who were employ'd in the Negotiations in *London*, at *Paris*, and at *Utrecht*?

Art. XXII. I can't forget to give the Reader a very remarkable Instance of the extraordinary Affection we had for the *French* King in every Particular: That Monarch told the Cardinal *de Noailles*, after the Peace was Sign'd,, *That the Enemies Troops had enter'd his Country.*

This Expression of that Prince shews the Danger he thought himself in before the Peace, and how secure he was afterwards.

Art. XXIII. Some Pretence may be made to break Leagues or Alliances, when a Sovereign Prince or State meets with the entire Loss of a Battel, or any great Overthrow, or a Domestick Rebellion, or want of Men or Money: Such Accidents as these take off the stain and character of Perfidiousness. *Great-Britain* had none of these Pleas to make. She always won Victories not lost them, and was the Glory and Crown of all the other Allies; the very Regent State that appear'd more bright than all the other Constellations and to see that fall from its high Orb, and leave its neighbouring Companions, startled all the other Inhabitants.

Art. XXIV. Out of Respect to the Memory of my deceased Sovereign, I shall take notice of not one in Twenty of the Speeches and Promises She made of inviolably maintaining Her Royal Word; but to clear my Conduct in writing this Tract, one Expression of Her Majesty I am oblig'd to mention. She assur'd the States and Prince *Eugene*, That they should not suffer by the Change of the former Ministry; but that Her Troops should join their Army, and act in Concert with it; when at the same time the Duke *Ormond's* Order was sign'd and sent away not to Fight the *French*.

Art. XXV. It is not at all agreeable to me to say, immediately after Her Majesty had forgot to keep Her Royal Word, and Her Troops were drawn off from Allies, Prince *Eugene* was surpriz'd in his Camp, with Loss of Four Thousand Men, a strong Pass taken by *French*, with a Town or two, and the whole Confederate Army in danger of being entirely routed and cut to pieces nothing but a Miracle sav'd them and all *Flanders*.

Art. XXVI. I think my self oblig'd to bring in a very notable Example of the Subtily of the *French King*. As soon as he saw the Crown of *Great-Britain* favour his Interest, by calling back Her Troops from doing him any further Injury; he, like a subtle Gamester who wins at Play, stood upon very high Terms at the Conference at *Virecht*; and the Emperor, tho' deserted by the Allies, made better Terms for himself than the Bishop of *London* and the Lord *Stafford* propos'd for him. Read the Treaty of *Baden*.

Art. XXVII. It is necessary here in a few Words to tell the World, That the War was begun to bridle the Power of *France* and *Spain*, and entirely to subdue the latter, in order to encrease the *British* Trade to those Parts; but by the Peace (as we have it) both those Crowns reign Conquerors over *Europe*; and all the Allies, as well as the *English*, are infinite Losers by the Treaty.

Art. XXVIII. No Person can express a greater Grief than my self for the Loss we sustain'd, in making a Separation between the *English* and the Confederates Forces. Those Troops in a whole Body might have done Wonders; for after the gaining one Victory more, the Army might have march'd up to the very Gates of *Paris*; and there was twenty one odds, humanly speaking, of Success in the Enterprize; every thing was concerted by all the Generals for theattel, and Twelve Hours would have ended the grand Dispute.

Art. XXIX. There is no stronger Argument in the World to be brought, than that we were to be Sold and given up to Ruin; if we do but look back, and see the *Spanish* Monarchy settled upon King *Philip* and his Heirs, That was the chief Point the *French King* wanted to have granted; and the sold End for which the Confederates fought, and ventur'd Sacrificing of their own Dominions, for the gaining of a Monrachy.

Art. XXX. I would desire any *Englissoman*, who maintains and stands up in defence of the late Administration, to name, Whether the Council of *Spain* is not guided by that *Paris*? They are both as one Kingdom and Body Politick. In the late Siege of *Barcelona*, the *French* engag'd chiefly in Combat; their Prince had most Men and Ships there, and his Generals were the principal Commanders.

Art. XXXI. Among all the Articles I have yet been treating of, there's none produces a fairer Appearance than this, That

That *Spanish* Dollars have as great an Influence over some Men as *French* Gold: As for Instance, General *Stanhope* had settled a very advantageous Treaty of Commerce with King *Charles II.* the present Emperour, That Treaty was rejected as prejudicial to the Publick: Pursue the General's Scheme, and compare it with the Three Articles relating to the Trade with *Spain*, as by the Treaty now concluded, and then the whole Reasonable Act will appear in its true and proper Circumstances.

Art. XXXII. Before I was let into any of the Secrets of the Cabinet-Councils at Home, I read in the Foreign Print That the Duke of *Savoy* was to be made King of *Sicily*. This piece of News I could not at first give credit to, till I read it in the Treaty.

Art. XXXIII. I cannot imagine, but for the Four last Years, all the Men at Court were in a *Deinum* or asleep, since the Elector of *Bavaria* appears with Majesty and Crown, He is made King of *Sardinia*. This is his Reward for revolting from his Sovereign Prince, for betraying the Counsels of King *William*, and for putting *Flanders* into the Enemy's Hands by treacherous Practices.

Art. XXXIV. The Protestant Interest has entirely suffered in leaving the Emperor to make Peace by himself. For upon the forsaking that Prince, he refus'd at the Treaty of *Badrabad* to let the Protestant Potentates of the Empire re-establish their Religion, according to the Peace of *Ryswick*.

Art. XXXV. No Peace can be Glorious to a Nation where it does not answer the Design for which the War was begun: And that Peace must be dishonourable and base, which is made to the Disadvantage of the Subject.

Art. XXXVI. Self-Interest us'd to be the standing Rule for Men to practice by, but now it is laid aside; unless I may say, The Advantage of their Country is separate from their own. *France* is permitted by the Treaty to Trade to the *West-Indies*, which she never was allow'd before.

Art. XXXVII. The Power of *France* is mightily augmented by King *Philip's* Possession of *Spain*, the Duke of *Savoy's* of *Sicily* and the Elector of *Bavaria's* of *Sardinia*. For her Monarchy can command any of these Princes at pleasure.

Art. XXXVIII. Several Towns in *Flanders* were by the Treaty given from the Dutch to the French, for Frontiers and Garrisons. That Point in weakening the States, at the same time pulls down part of the Bulwark which should defend

and support *Great-Britain* from the *Romish Armies*: For if the *Hollanders* once fall a Victim, the *English* must be likewise sacrific'd.

Art. XXXIX. The giving up the Interest of the Protestants in *France*, *Germany* and *Piedmont*, is contrary to the Declaration of the late Ministry and Parliament, for securing the Rights and Privileges of the Establish'd Church: And the Act of Schism cannot be thought to have any other View in it, than to set Protestant at home in an endless Flame, that nothing can quench but Seas of Blood spilt in Civil War. In this Act those pretended Protectors of the Protestant Interest are fairly describ'd. For to crown the intended Work, the Schism-Act must needs reach to *Ireland*, where there is not above one Protestant to eight Papists.

Art. XL. The Account I receiv'd in *May* last out of *Holland*, I thought was a meer Fiction indicted by some Whig; but upon enquiry I found it to be matter of Fact. The Lord *Trafalgar* told the Deputies of the States, that he had Orders to declare in the Name of the Queen his Mistress, That if they treated with the Emperor on the Barrier, without admitting a *British* Minister into the Conference, Her Majesty would forthwith renounce all Engagements with the States.

Art. XLI. As I was looking among my Waste Papers I found a Letter of an old Date out of *Ireland*. My Correspondent there tells me, That on the first of *May* last the Privy-Council of *Ireland* rejected the Mayor and Sheriffs of *Dublin* chose by the Aldermen, whereby all Proceedings at Law stand in that City.

Art. XLII. I have by me most of the particular Occurrences of *Ireland*, from the Change of the Ministry there. None of those Packets afford me any Comfort: For the last House of Commons of that Kingdom, who were true Patriots, seeing the Danger that was coming upon them by the Administration, address'd the Queen to remove Sir *Conrad Phipps*, Chancellor; but were deny'd.

Art. XLIII. Now I am engag'd in the Affairs of *Ireland*, I shall give some further Particulars of Matter there. On the 14th of *May* last, a hundred and fifty Men listed for the tender were all in a Body in that Kingdom, ready to be Shipping for *France*. The Plot came to such ripeness, that there wanted nothing but Men and a little more *English* Money to bring it to Perfection.

Art. XLIV. The *Roman Catholics* in *Ireland*, for the four last

last Years, have been so countenanc'd, that they have appear'd in great Numbers. Nine of the Battallions were to be laid aside, and Seventy-two Officers, who were thought improper Instruments for the Design in Hand. In the room of those Nine Battallions Fifteen new ones were to be rais'd, that should be sure to obey all Commands.

Art. XLV. *Sir William Temple*, in a Book intituled *His Life and Negotiations*, perfectly sets forth the Corruption of our Set of *English* Ministers that favour'd Popery, and the ambitious Designs of *France* and *Rome*.

Art. LXVI. The great Evils of the Times tormented my Life before the arrival of his Majesty, and gave me much Perplexity; especially the Affair of Two *Irish* Officers, one Captain K——ly and —— *William*, who in *June* last list'd Men for the Pretender in and about *London*.

Art. XLVII. The Insolences of Papists, Non-jurors and Jacobites was come to that height, That a Month before the Queen's Death, they publicly asserted the Pretender's Right to the Crown, and drank his Health by the Name of King *James III.*

Art. XLVIII. I believe our Church was never so near expiring since the Reign of *Q. Mary* as it was three Months ago. For this I can testify, that on the 24th of *June* last above an Hundred *Roman Catholicks* had a Feast at the Swan Tavern in the Strand. The Company was admitted by a Printed Ticket, in which was the Image of a Popish Saint treading Heresy under Foot.

Art. XLIX. To have a *Genius* great enough to speak for Truth is admirable, and the Reverse of it it as bale: I will give an Instance of both. In *July* last the Right Honourable the Lord *Hallifax* represented in a Speech to the House of Peers, by a Letter from *Spain*, That the most beautiful Branch, the Trade of that Kingdom, had been notoriously neglected, and given up by the late Ministry at the Signing of the Peace, for the Recovery of which his Lordship said we enter'd into the late Expensive War.

Here the Lord *Bolingbroke* rose up and said, He believ'd the Letter was Counterfeit, and that there was nothing of Truth in it. But to the great mortification of that Noble Peer, *William Hodges*, and Thirty more Merchants Trading in *Spain*, made it appear, that they could not deal to that Kingdom without losing Twenty per Cent. at least.

Art. L. Few Persons in the Country had the Account, that the Houle of Peers address'd the Queen to know the Names of those who advls'd Her Majesty, to make the Triaty of Commerce with *Spain*: The Queen was pleas'd to refuse it. Whereupon one of the Lords said. *It was to no Purpose to sit in the House, if they could have no Redress from their Sovereign.*

Art. LI. To cast our Eyes all around us upon every Object, we shall be sometimes carry'd away with false Appearances, and be mistaken; to prevent this, I'll only speak of matter of Fact. It was lately prov'd in the House of Peers, That *Arthur Moor*, Esq; receiv'd a Letter by the foreign Mail, importing, That if he did not confirm or maintain the Three Articles relating to the Commerce with *Spain*, he must not expect to have the Two Thousand *Louis d'Ors per Annum*, as promis'd,

Art. LII. That Posterity may know what was doing in all Parts of *Great-Britain* to extirpate our Church and our Liberties, I shall produce the following Account from *Scotland*. On the 17th of *May*, 1714. the General Assembly of the Church of that Kingdom drew up an Address to Her Majesty, wherein they set forth the extraordinary Growth of Popery there, and the bold and insolent Carriage of Popish Bishops, Priests and Jesuits; and their going publickly to Mass, and confirming great Numbers of People, as in Popish Countries.

Art. LIII. When one Branch of the Constitution acts against the other by little artful Inventions, there, great fear of Outrages: So it was in *Scotland* not long since. The *Highlanders* appear'd in Arms, and Rendezvouz'd; in the Low-Countries in that Kingdom, the People were putting themselves into a Posture of Defence, and Exercis'd in Barns and other Places. Those People had also nam'd their Generals and other Officers, to command them upon the first Notice of the Pretender's appearing on the Coast.

Art. LIV. I have a fine Example to give the Publick of the Loss and Disgrace a Gentleman met with for declaring the Truth in Vindication of his Country. *Robert Monckton*, Esq; in *July* last, was turn'd out from being Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, only for making some Discoveries concerning the Treachery acted by the Treaty with *Spain*.

Art. LV. No Nation was ever so much abus'd in all Respects as the *Britains* were, by the last Managers of the State. The Account

counts out of *Spain* of Dragooning our Merchants, and exacting great Sums of Money from them, are sufficient Marks of it, and shew what a brave Peace our late Ministry of Famous Memory, have purchas'd for us; and yet the *House of Commons* more than ten Times address'd and thank'd the Queen for it. Observe the sudden Change in the Face of Affairs: Since the 9th of *August* last, when those Matters were prov'd before the Lords Justices, all the *Spanish* Treaty-Mongers, and those who applauded them, are asham'd of the Act, and for excusing themselves as Ignorant of the Matter. But this does not at all lessen the general Indignation and Resentment of the People, against those concern'd in that extraordinary Treaty of Commerce.

Art. LVI. To look into the secret Chambers of Mens Hearts, there'll appear but a melancholy Scene; and to take a view of the Calamities that were coming upon us as a mighty Torrent, will but encrease the black Darknefs. And indeed, had not the Plot been timely prevented, we should soon have heard the Rattling of Chains, and the Noise of Slavery in our Ears: Had the Queen liv'd a few Weeks or Days longer, the Forces in *Great Britain* would have been Reform'd, and in stead of Protestant Officers, we should have seen *Irish-men*, and others of their Principles at the Head of those Troops; a List of those Officers who were to be turn'd out in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, I can produce if requir'd.

Art. LVII. Vain is that Religion which inspires its Votaries, to promote its Interest with Terrors and Punishments! what was resolv'd upon, I will not undertake to shew till it is confirm'd to me (as it is reported) That their Excellencies the Lords Justices had discover'd the Project of an offensive and defensive Alliance between *Great Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, *Sweeden*, and the King of *Sicily*, which under Colour of maintaing the Latter in his new Throne, was mainly design'd against the Emperor, the *Dutch*, and in the Consequence of it, against the most Serene House of *Hanover*.

Art. LVIII. The Laws of *Europe* condemn and execute a poor Man, tho' he only steals to satisfy hungry Nature; yet in *England* we have no Statute to take away the Life of a Wealthy Person, who robs his Prince's Treasury Yearly, of Ten Thousand Times the Sum, that the starv'd Peasant dies for. It is certain, That the Publick Money unaccounted for in the Exchequer is an Immense Sum: There's near Four times the Cash wanting in the Four Last Years Reign, more than in all the time that the Earl of *Godolphin* was Treasurer: That High Officer of the Crown had many urgent Occasions to distribute great Sums of Money, which might then be of good use to the Publick; but the late Lord

Trea-

treasurer had none ; The War was ended, no private Rewards for Services done, were necessary in his Time.

Art. LIX. The greatest Stains upon Human Life are Simony and Bribery ; and yet we have too Frequent Examples of both : The latter is more common and practis'd publickly, even sometimes to the betraying of whole Kingdoms. There are few but what will own, That a great part of the Five Hurdred Thousand Pounds rais'd for the Civil List is gone Insensibly : Whether it was given to procure a Peace with *France*, or a Parliament to Vote that Peace Honourable, I shall not now go about to dispute.

Art. LX. What happens to obscure Persons, lives and dies in Secret ; but the Actions of those in high Spheres, are the Subject of Praise and Blame. None can deny but that the Forces in *Great Britain and Ireland* were reduc'd to so small a Body of Troops, that they were not strong enough to suppress a Rebellion at Home, or prevent an Invasion from Abroad. All that I can say in defence of this our Nakedness is, That if a Project had taken Effect, as mention'd in a Book lately publish'd by a Subject of *Ireland*, there would have been no need of Soldiers to put an end to the main Point in Dispute.

Art. LXI. I come now to open the Eyes of every Spectator with a very remarkable Instance ; it is a vile Abuse, and relates to the Queen's Person. I will not say all the Cabinet-Counsellors were concern'd in the Act : Thus far many of them went, They charg'd one another, in Her Royal Presence, with such bitter Reproaches about the Conduct of the Administration, that Her Majesty soon after intimated to several of Her Attendants, that *she could not outlive what had happen'd*. This Scene apparently shews, that the Council in their reciprocal Impeachments had betray'd their Intentions in so open a Manner, that the Affairs of the Nation were absolutely past Retrieving, to the View of their Sovereign, whom they had kept waking till Two a Clock in the Morning, with a continual Jarring and confus'd Noise.

Here comes in the grand Suspicion of what was to be done : When they saw the Queen ready to expire, and all their Practices dash'd at once, there appear'd an Agony and Terror in the Countenance of some of the Prime Favourites : One Fainted away, and others discover'd their Fear of the Day of Reckoning they saw ready to dawn. Had Innocency possess'd their Minds, nothing of these Difficulties would have happen'd, nor any sad Apprehensions seiz'd their Spirits.

Art. LXII. All the Histories of late or former Ages cannot produce more lively Examples of Men desperate to engage in a violent Action, than this one Particular. The Lords Justices appoint-

pointed by the King, looking into the large Catalogue of Mil-
managements, their Excellencies found the Maritime Places, par-
ticularly the Town of *Portsmouth*, the main Fort of all, unprovi-
ed both of Men and Warlike-Stores, not able to make any De-
fence in Case of a powerful Invasion, that might be expected if
Her Majesty had not been call'd of the Throne by sudden Death.
The said Lords Justices charg'd the Lord *Bollingbrooke* with this
Neglect; his Lordship by plausible Arguments endeavour'd to
throw off the Blame of that Nakedness upon the discarded Lord
Treasurer.

Art. LXIII. Ever since the 1st of *August* last, I am like a Man
that Dreams, I can scarce believe I am yet Awake. For before
that Day, vast Numbers of Popish Priests, Jesuits, and the Pre-
tender's Friends, came over from France to prepare the Way for
the intended Restauration, and now they embark again in Troops
for that Kingdom. The speedy Change His Majesty has made in
the Government sends them away in Despair.

Art. LXIV. I look'd upon *Great Britain* Three Months ago, as
Noah did upon the Old World: I saw it was Threaten'd with a
general Inundation: The Clouds were gathering every where,
and the wiser Inhabitants preparing for themselves an Ark of
Safety to fly against the Breaking in of the Deluge.

The Matter was come to this Issue; several of the Half-Pay Officers
were Clusseted by a certain Nobleman and demanded, Whether they
would Serve the Queen without asking Questions? Which some
prostituted Tools of the Projector, who were fit for any desperate Attempt
readily accepted of, and were promis'd Companies in the Guards.

Art. LXV. Here appears on the Stage, *The Secret History of the
White Staff*: It is writ by a discarded Statesman, or Order, who
takes great Pains, with his usual Wit and Subtily, to vindicate
his own Actions, and expose the Guilt of others. Had I acted
his Part, Silence and Retirement should have been my Refuge;
it's too plain, his Practice gave the first Stab to bleeding Europe,
and was the Original Spring of *Great Britain's* late fatal Mil-
carriages.

He told the Queen, It was with great Satisfaction on his own Ac-
count, that he came to lay down what he never, but with a View to
Her Majesties Interest, enjoy'd with any Comfort; That the only Grief
he conceiv'd in his Removal was, the Assurance he had those People
who pretended to succeed him, would embark Her Majesty in imprac-
table Schemes, which if Her Majesties own Wisdom did not prevent,
it would be Her Ruin; that the Measures they were upon, would en-
vail Her, not only with Her Neighbours and Allies Abroad, but with
Her own Subjects at Home; That he would never cease to watch the
Step

Steps those Men should take to overthrow Her Tranquillity, and made no question to detect the blackest Designs of a set of Persons now pretending to Serve Her; and to convince Her Majesty, That they had sacrific'd Her Peace and that of their Country to their own Avarice and Ambition; That he had chos'n to decline his private Advantages, rather than be concern'd, where he foresaw the Destruction of the Constitution; and that these Men would defeat Her Subjects of the Blessings which Her Majesty had so often express'd Her Desire of seeing them enjoy.

Thus he runs on his wonted Cant to save himself from the impending Storm. After this Speech, he turn'd to the Privy-Council then sitting, and told them, *How unequal they were to the Burden which they now pretended to take upon them, how disregardsful they were of the Publick Tranquillity in comparison of their private Advantages.* He then expos'd their new Schemes to themselves, and foretold what Distresses they would reduce themselves to in a little Time; putting them in mind Of a Debt which they would owe to the National Justice as lust, and how unwilling they would be to pay it.

Had not he brought the Queen and Council into these inextricable Labyrinths, by his own Advice and Contrivance, I should have highly approv'd of his Speeches, and valu'd him upon that Account; but since I know the Man that deliver'd them, I am surpriz'd at the Assurance he takes to contradict a Doctrine, which he himself had practis'd with unweari'd Dilligence.

The Conclusion of *The Secret History of the White Staff* is Extraordinary: The Author of it very naturally represents the Consternation some of the Priy Counsellors were in, when they found themselves disappointed of the White Staff, upon the Queen's delivering of it to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The express Words of that Author are these.

It would make up another Volume, and be a Secret History as full of Variety as this, and full as Entertaining, to give an Account, how Planet-struck they appear'd at this surprizing Blow; what they said one to another after they had stood looking one upon another speechless and confounded for some Hours, at a private Assembly of all their Confederates, which was held upon the Occasion, where they gave Vent to their Passions, and broke out into all the Extravagances of Rage and Despair; what desperate Measures their chief Leader propos'd, and what a full Consent of Treason against both Queen and Country those desperate Measures met with.

The Blast of Hell and the Rage of a Million of Devils be on this Cursed Staff (said he) flinging the Purse, &c. on the Ground. **IT IS HE** that has ruin'd us and broken all our Measures: Did I
not

not warn you from breaking with ? (Said he) I told you always it was impossible to supplant him with the Queen ; That she could never bear him speak, such was the Magick of his Tongue, without being enchanted with his Words : and that if he got but the Liberty for Five Words, he would undo us all.

Give away the Staff ! said the Bis — By Lucifer, I could not have believ'd she durst have done it. What can we do without it ? We must have but one Way left, France and the Lawful Heir ; it must and shall be done, by G — d.

But whither do I launch ! This is a Scene of such Consequence, fill'd with such a Complication of Villany, such a Discovery of the black Designs of great Numbers of Men, that it cannot be enter'd upon here ; it must be related in a Volume by it self.

These are the very Words of the Author of the *Secret History of the White Staff* ; and the Substance of what was confirm'd to me Two Days alter the Demise of the Queen, by an Honourable Member of Her Majesties Privy Council, who then favour'd me with the Relation, and since assisted with Matter to go on in this Work.

The Examiner and the whole Train of Authors of the same Figure, would now perform a singular piece of Service for their Old Masters, if they would summons together all their Learning and Sagacity, to contradict with Truth this short History, and prove that I have fail'd to give an exact Account, how they went on Step by Step, from the Day they mounted the Saddle of the Government, to the very Hour of their last Exit ; for I now look upon them all as Dead Men, void of Motion, Pulse or Breath.

There are other Articles which I could draw up, to open a Scene still more clear, of the sudden Danger that was coming upon us ; but this small Tract being only design'd to mention some particular Occurrences, I shall conclude in saying,

“ Long live the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in Prosperity,
 “ Glory, and Honourable Successes ; may He be protected from
 “ Publick Violence and Secret Enemies, from Foreign Invasions
 “ and Domestick Rebellions ; may He be bless'd with a Faith-
 “ ful and Wise Privy-Council, a Loyal and Sagacious Nobility,
 “ and a Trusty a Worthy Commonalty, to meet His Sacred
 “ Person in the Lower-House of Parliament, enrich'd both
 “ with a Will and a Power to retrieve and call back that lo-
 “ lid Peace and great Plenty, which late Councils and Parlia-
 “ ments unfortunately gave up and parted with : And may all
 “ the Freeholders endeavour by their Zeal and Unanimity, to
 “ be the happy Instruments of bringing these Publick Blessings
 “ upon Great Britain and Ireland ; and let all the People at eve-
 “ ry Election say, Amen.

FINIS.



